



Borough of Lowestoft

REPORT

OF

**The Medical Officer
of Health**

AND

Port Medical Officer

for the Year

1959



ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1959

Chairman :

MISS ALDERMAN MANN.

Vice-Chairman :

MR. COUNCILLOR NEWSON.

THE MAYOR.

MR. ALDERMAN	KEENE	MR COUNCILLOR	HAYDEN
„	WALLER	„	HORTON
„	LANG	„	MILES
„	WARD	MRS. „	NOBBS
MRS. „	WING	MR. „	OLDMAN
MR. COUNCILLOR	CASTLETON	„	RAMM
„	DURRANT, D.	MRS. „	RUMP
MRS. „	EDMONDS	MR. „	SANDERS
MR. „	FINCH		

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Borough School Medical Officer :

ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Borough School Medical Officer :

ISABELLA SIM, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Port Health Inspector :

H. CORMACK, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy Port Health Inspector :

F. G. S. HILL, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

K. G. ADAMS, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I. J. R. FISHER, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

D. W. GOODHAND, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Combined Health Visitors and School Nurses :

MISS H. PLACE (Area Nursing Officer).

MISS J. COSNETT

MISS A. TAYLOR

MISS E. PRETTY

MISS M. EDWARDS

MISS P. WALLER


MISS R. STILES

(Commenced 10.8.59)

(Chest Clinic H.V.)

Chief Clerk :

MRS. A. P. RAY.



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*Health Department,
123 High Street,
Lowestoft.*

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The year under review has been another busy one, particularly in respect of the immunisation campaign against poliomyelitis. Details of the activities of the various sections of the department's work are given in the pages which follow and I would like to draw your attention particularly to the following interesting features of this year's report.

There is an unexpected rise in the birth rate, the first increase to be recorded for a number of years. We had five deaths from motor accidents and seventeen deaths from other accidents within the Borough during the year. The population of the Borough is rising steadily, now being at 44,730 persons. A redistribution of the population is taking place towards the periphery of the town. We have an excellent record for freedom from infectious disease during the year under review. Redevelopment of the Mariner's Street/Park Road area is now well under way, and planning for the redevelopment of the Whapload Road slum clearance area was initiated. There were no instances of gross smoke emission during the year and the increase in diesel locomotives on the railway has greatly improved the atmosphere in the Denmark Road area. Following the unprecedented use of the North Denes Camping Site during the peak holiday period, complaints about the inadequacy of the sanitary facilities there arose, and additional arrangements were made to cover any future requirements in this direction. The incidence of tuberculosis in cattle, as judged from the meat inspector's reports continues to fall. The high standard of the trawlers operating from our port is commented upon in the Chief Port Health Inspector's report and reference is made to the advantages which would result from an ice factory in the Battery Green Road area.

These are some of the items in the report to which I would refer members of the Committee for their special consideration.

May I once again thank both the members of the Committee and my staff for their help and interest during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR C. GEE,
Medical Officer of Health.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Totals</i>
LIVE BIRTHS	Legitimate	336	281	617
	Illegitimate	15	17	32
		<hr/> 351	<hr/> 298	<hr/> 649

	LOWESTOFT	<i>Comparative Figures for England and Wales.</i>
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 estimated resident population, mid-1958	14.5 (Unadjusted)	16.5
	14.6 (Adjusted)	

STILLBIRTHS		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Legitimate	5	4	9
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
		<hr/> 5	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 9

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	LOWESTOFT	<i>England and Wales.</i>
	13.8	20.7

DEATH RATE per 1,000 estimated population	12.02 (Unadjusted)	11.6
	11.4 (Adjusted)	

DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Legitimate	4	2	6
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
		<hr/> 4	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 6

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Legitimate	4	2	6
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
		<hr/> 4	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 6

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE WEEK OF AGE		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Legitimate	3	1	4
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
		<hr/> 3	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 4

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

Quite a considerable rise in the birth rate is recorded for the year, though in spite of this rise, the rate does not reach that for England and Wales as a whole.

The death rate is substantially the same as last year and compares very favourably with that for England and Wales.

The number of stillbirths is roughly half that for the previous year, and the rate per 1,000 total births is well below that for the country as a whole.

The other statistics shown are much the same as those for last year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1	3
Syphilitic disease	1	2	3
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	5	14
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14	3	17
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	11	11
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	25	43
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	—	7	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system	32	48	80
Coronary disease, angina	53	49	102
Hypertension with heart disease	3	2	5
Other heart disease	30	38	68
Other circulatory disease	14	25	39
Influenza	6	6	12
Pneumonia	8	10	18
Bronchitis	16	3	19
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	—	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
Congenital malformations	1	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	17	24
Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	5
All other accidents	9	8	17
Suicide	3	—	3
ALL CAUSES	239	268	507

ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS.

<i>Case Number</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause</i>
1.	F.	92	Hypostatic pneumonia due to her having been bed-ridden as a result of fracture of femur caused by a fall.
2.	F.	5	Pneumococcal meningitis, fractured base of skull. Struck in play on face by thrown shoe.
3.	F.	73	Subdural haemorrhage following a head injury.
4.	M.	17	Asphyxia by drowning as a result of his having fallen into the River Waveney.
5.	M.	41	Asphyxia by drowning as a result of his having fallen into the River Waveney.
6.	F.	12 mths.	Slipped into a brook at the rear of garden and was drowned.
7.	M.	12	Asphyxia due to his having been buried by a fall of sand.
8.	F.	88	Hypostatic broncho-pneumonia due to enforced recumbency as a result of fracture of thigh caused by a fall.
9.	M.	71	Acute congestive heart failure due to auricular fibrillation due to tetanus—caused by injury to left big toe, bruised by dropping of heavy steel plate at work.
10.	M.	85	Drowning.
11.	M.	38	Asphyxia by drowning.
12.	F.	77	Pulmonary embolism, cardiac infraction, following operation for fractured neck of femur due to fall in getting off lavatory.
13.	F.	94	Shock due to fracture of femur as a result of a fall.
14.	M.	61	Myocardial ischaemia and fibrosis whilst deceased was a member of a trawler crew at sea.
15.	M.	79	Broncho-pneumonia secondary to the immobility caused by a fracture of the neck of the right femur. (Got out of bed and fell to floor at home.)
16.	F.	85	Cystitis and hypostatic pneumonia as a result of enforced immobility in consequence of a fracture of thigh due to a fall at her home.
17.	M.	78	Lobar pneumonia precipitated by immobility as a result of burns sustained as a result of a fall at his home.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS.

1. M. 45 Asphyxia following a fractured skull sustained when the car driven by him collided with another car.
2. M. 79 Shock as a result of having been knocked down by a motor cycle.
3. F. 80 Peritonitis due to perforation of the small intestine as a result of her having fallen whilst boarding a stationary omnibus.
4. F. 85 Shock due to fracture of the pelvis and left leg as a result of her having collided with a car.
5. M. 69 Multiple fractures of the skull and laceration of brain as a result of his motor cycle having come into collision with a motor car.

COMMENT ON CAUSES OF DEATH.

The classification of the causes of death, shows little general difference from previous years. The various types of cancer, diseases involving the heart and circulatory system and influenza, pneumonia and bronchitis are the chief causes of death. Accidents, both "motor vehicle" and "others", account for some 22 deaths out of a total of 507 deaths. As in previous years, an analysis of these deaths from accidents is given, from which it will be seen that the majority were to old people, and frequently occurred in their own homes.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

Area (including foreshore) (Acres)	.....	.....	5,495
Population at 1951 Census	.....	.....	42,837
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1959	.....	.....	44,730
Number of inhabited houses according to rate books at 31st March, 1960	.....	.....	14,529
Rateable value—31st December, 1959	.....	.....	£570,905
Sum represented by a penny rate 1959-60 (approx.)			£2,275

The population of the Borough has shown a steady rise from 42,890 in 1951 to a figure of 44,730 for the current year. Prior to 1951, it had been falling slowly for a number of years, due no doubt to re-adjustments of population following the war. Judging from our Infant Welfare Centre attendances, a re-distribution of the population is also taking place, young married couples for the most part seeking housing on the periphery of the town.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases during the year, together with the figures for 1958 and 1957.

<i>Disease</i>	1959	1958	1957
Scarlet Fever	50	51	3
Poliomyelitis	—	—	7
Encephalitis	2	3	1
Dysentery	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	19	16
Erysipelas	—	6	—
Whooping Cough	18	72	18
Measles	66	288	1218
Pneumonia	17	7	6
Infective Hepatitis	2	3	6
Food Poisoning	—	1	8
Tuberculosis	9	19	21

The year was comparatively free from infectious disease. There were no cases of poliomyelitis or whooping cough and measles was less prevalent than previously. An interesting feature of the infectious disease pattern for the past two years has been the sharp rise in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified. The notification of new cases of tuberculosis was agreeably low and it is gratifying to record that no cases of food poisoning occurred, in spite of the unusually hot summer.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres within the Borough over the past ten years make an interesting comparison. From the figures reproduced below it will be seen that from 1950 to 1959 the attendances at the Connaught House Infant Welfare Centre fell gradually from 3322 in 1950 to 1897 in 1959. On the other hand, those at the Oulton Broad Infant Welfare Centre rose steadily from 219 in 1950 to 1562 in 1959. Similarly at the Southwell Road Infant Welfare Centre a rise from 1744 to 3258 is observed. And yet, the total attendances for all three Infant Welfare Centres as shown in the fourth column, has remained substantially the same.

	<i>Connaught House</i>	<i>Oulton Broad</i>	<i>Southwell Road</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1959	1897	1562	3258	6717
1958	1990	1386	2704	6080
1957	2339	1450	2367	6156
1956	2783	1605	3081	7469
1955	2710	1382	1810	5902
1954	2979	1019	1635	5633
1953	2757	936	1736	5429
1952	2724	681	1536	4941
1951	3576	138	1774	6124
1950	3322	219	1744	5944

These figures must obviously be taken as factual evidence of the impression one gets of the general exodus of the population from the centre of the Borough to the periphery. Not only has council house development produced this change, but the very considerable private building of small dwellings suitable for the young married couple on the outskirts of the town has had its influence too. This trend will be further hastened when the various slum clearance projects envisaged get under way.

The Infant Welfare Centre premises at Southwell Road are quite modern and adequate for their purpose and can easily cope with demands for any increased service made of them. The clinic at Connaught House is, of course quite unsuitable by modern standards, but it will be replaced when the new Health Department is built in Clapham Road. The Welfare premises at Oulton Broad, whilst being fairly satisfactory, do get very overcrowded at times. Some thought was given during the year to the possibility of alternative accommodation, but the various suggestions put forward so far have not proved practicable.

The statistics for the year under review are as follows :—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>0 - 1 Year</i>	<i>1 - 5 Years</i>
Connaught House	322	36
	475	63
	478	56
	434	33
	<hr/> 1709	<hr/> 188
Southwell Road	719	73
	817	108
	734	119
	571	117
	<hr/> 2841	<hr/> 417
Oulton Broad	297	27
	422	30
	421	45
	286	34
	<hr/> 1426	<hr/> 136

Total attendances at all Welfare Centres : 6717.

WELFARE FOODS.

<i>National Dried Milk Full Cream</i>	<i>N. Dried Milk Half Cream</i>	<i>Orange Juice</i>	<i>Vitamin Tablets</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil</i>
9,332 tins	135 tins	21,293 bottles	1,971 packets	2,418 bottles

The sales of welfare foods, i.e., the dried milks, continues to fall. This trend started in 1957 when prices were raised in April of that year. More proprietary foods are now being used, the difference in price between these and the National Dried Milks being insufficient to influence mothers in favour of the Welfare Milks.

Sales of orange juice, vitamin tablets and cod liver oil on the other hand remain the same as during previous years.

IMMUNISATION.

A full programme of immunisation against various infectious diseases has been continued throughout the year. Immunisation against poliomyelitis has of course featured prominently in this programme, the General Practitioners in the Borough having contributed most gratifyingly to the great effort made to get as many people immunised against this disease as possible.

The statistics for the year reproduced below, include those for Southwold and Lothingland, but they are mainly those for the Borough. The response from the 15-25 year age group was never as good as one hoped, in spite of various campaigns initiated to publicise the scheme. All the factories within the Borough have been visited by a team from the Health Department and this did produce a good response from the employees. At the time of writing the groups for which this immunisation is available have been extended to those up to forty years of age.

During the year the following number of persons were immunised against poliomyelitis :—

<i>Age Group born in :—</i>			<i>Booster injections</i>
1943-59	1933-42	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>(3rd given)</i>
2,434	3,499	297	9,307

The statistics relating to immunisation against diphtheria are shown below. In most cases, a triple vaccine is used, which gives protection against whooping cough and tetanus as well as diphtheria. Requests for immunisation against whooping cough only, have now practically ceased, as the triple vaccine gradually becomes universal. Requests for immunisation against tetanus only, are however, now quite frequent from parents whose children have had protection earlier against diphtheria and whooping cough and who wish for the additional protection against this disease to be given.

Smallpox vaccination continues at much the same level, showing if anything a slight rise. This is to be welcomed, as this most dreaded disease is only held at bay by a well vaccinated community and outbreaks are not unknown in this country. The proportion of the populace vaccinated is not high enough for real safety and one hopes that every effort will be made by those who can influence public opinion on this matter.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

In Lowestoft Borough in 1959, 498 primary immunisations were carried out by the child welfare clinics and general practitioners. The age groups of the children immunised are as follows :—

<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>Total</i>
368	112	18	498

During 1959, 310 booster doses were given—age groups as follows :—

<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>Total</i>
—	5	305	310

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The following table shows the number of age groups of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year :—

	<i>Age at the date of vaccination</i>					<i>Total 1959</i>	<i>Total 1958</i>	<i>Total 1957</i>
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 or Over</i>			
<i>Primary vaccinations</i>	252	22	11	3	36	324	313	299
<i>Re- vaccinations</i>	—	—	1	12	70	83	50	84
TOTAL	252	22	12	15	106	407	363	383

TUBERCULOSIS

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Pul- monary</i>	<i>Non- Pul- monary</i>	<i>Pul- monary</i>	<i>Non- Pul- monary</i>	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1958	151	16	117	22	306
Number of cases added during the year	8	1	9	2	20
Number of cases <i>re-moved</i> during the year	7	—	10	2	19
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1959	152	17	116	22	307

<i>Cases Added to the Register</i>			<i>Cases Removed from the Register</i>		
New notifications	.....	9	Recovered	.....	7
Inward transfers	.....	11	Died	.....	4
			Removed to other areas		8
		—			—
		20			19
		—			—

Cases on the Register, according to age and sex at 31st December, 1959.

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 5 years	1	—	1
5 - 14 years	9	10	19
15 - 24 years	15	26	41
25 - 44 years	91	71	162
45 - 64 years	39	22	61
65 and Over	14	8	22
Age unknown	—	1	1
	169	138	307

The statistics relating to the incidence of tuberculosis are shown above. Of the 307 cases on the register 20 are additions. Of these 9 are new cases and 11 have come into the district from other areas. This transfer of cases to the Borough from other areas is a feature of our tuberculosis statistics, patients presumably coming here because of the reputation this part of the coast has for being of benefit to sufferers from chest complaints. Of the cases removed from the register, 7 had completely recovered from their disease.

The age distribution of patients shown, indicates that from 25 to 44 years of age is the most commonly affected period. Regular Mass Miniature X-ray Surveys are arranged in the Borough every second or third year so there is plenty of opportunity for the population to ensure that they are free from this infection. Immunisation against tuberculosis by means of B.C.G. vaccination is also available to contacts of cases and to some older age groups of school children.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Pupil teachers prior to training college or temporary teaching	.....	47
Fire Service special examinations	.....	4
Water Works employees for freedom from enteric disease	.....	4
Local government employees for entry into Super-annuation Scheme	.....	26
		—
	<i>Total</i>	81
		—

The number of medical examinations requested for pupil teachers, special staff examinations and so on continues to rise, this year's total being a substantial rise on last year's figure of 68.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

A total of 436 cases were assisted.

<i>T.B., Sickness and Old People</i>			<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Cases incl. in previous column in which help started prior to 1959</i>
1	86	270	80	179
Hours worked 83,725			5,053	
Total number of hours			88,622	
Number of Home Helps on register			163	

There is a further increase in the Home Help work carried out during 1959. 58 more cases were provided with help than in the previous year and an increase of 4,802 hours of help were given over the total for 1958. 163 Home Helps were on the register compared with 156 the previous year. Once again most of the help provided, was to old people, though more help for maternity cases was requested this year. The most careful control has been exercised throughout the year to try and keep the requests for this service within bounds, and all long term cases have been regularly reviewed so that help is not continued unnecessarily.

DISTRICT NURSING AND MIDWIFERY.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the statistics relating to these services within the Borough.

<i>Number of Deliveries attended by District Midwives.</i>				
1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
358	352	372	345	400

<i>Number of Attendances made by District Nurses.</i>				
1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
30,602	35,763	33,689	32,624	26,997

Of the 26,997 attendances made by the District Nurses, 21,642 were to old people over the age of 65 years.

Staff shortages have added to the difficulties of administering this service during the year and I must thank Miss H. Place, the Area Nursing Officer, for the ready way in which she has shouldered the difficulties these shortages have entailed and kept the service going as efficiently as circumstances have permitted. A scheme for accommodating the District Midwives in separate houses nearer to their own districts, with the ultimate intention of closing down the old Gordon Road Nurses Home has been initiated during the year and is proceeding according to plan.

Miss Place was designated Area Nursing Officer during the year, an appointment one was very pleased to see conferred upon her as her work in this area well justified some practical recognition.

LOWESTOFT & DISTRICT T.B. CARE COMMITTEE.

The members forming this Committee during the year under review were as follows :—

Mrs. D. Ollington (<i>Chairman</i>)	Dr. A. C. Gee (<i>Hon. Secretary</i>)
Lady Gooch	Miss V. Pryce
Mrs. M. Chadd	Mrs. R. Peregrine
Mrs. M. Wingfield	Mrs. E. Ratcliffe
Miss E. Forsyth	Mrs. G. Cooper
Mrs. F. Reeve	Miss R. Stiles (<i>Health Visitor</i>)
Mrs. Gage	

Once again, we added to the grants received from our parent association, by local effort, another successful Jumble Sale bringing in £24 18s. 0d. During the year, we had one grant only from headquarters of £100. With a fair balance brought forward from the previous year, we were able to provide a good measure of help for deserving cases. Details of the help provided are shown on the accompanying auditor's statement. Thirty-nine tuberculosis patients were assisted together with five non T.B. cases, this type of case now being included in the Committee's work through the recent decision of the Chest and Heart Association to extend its activities to cover sufferers from other chest conditions as well as tuberculosis. This policy has also lead to a change in title of the National Society to "The Chest and Heart Association".

LOWESTOFT & DISTRICT T.B. CARE COMMITTEE

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the period from 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1960.			
EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	£	s.	d.
Grants to Tuberculous Patients.			
To Grocery Allowances	10	0	0
" Travelling expenses of relatives	22	19	5
" Fuel	101	0	10
Other Expenditure :—			
Gardening Assistance	1	5	0
Postage, etc.	5	10	6
Holiday fares	2	12	0
Electricity Account	4	0	0
Grant, Motor Cycle	20	0	0
Wireless Licences	5	0	0
Grants to Non-Tuberculous Patients			
Travelling expenses of relatives	3	6	6
Tools and Handicraft	3	1	6
Balance at Bank—after all outstanding accounts to the 31st March, 1960 have been paid :—			
Bank	75	15	2
P. Cash	3	7	2½
	79	2	4½
Overpayment on Seals	10	0	
	£258	8	1½
	£258	8	1½

Signed J. WALSH, Hon. Auditor.

TOWN HALL, LOWESTOFT. 12th April, 1960.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA—1959

The following meteorological summary is afforded by courtesy of the Borough Meteorological Observers.

Sunshine

Sun hours were above the yearly normal by 280.7 hours.

Sunniest day - 20th June 15.4 hours

Rain

Greatest falls in a day 0.77 inches on 11th August and
0.75 inches on 3rd December.

Rain was below the yearly normal by 6.16 inches.

Date of last ground frost of Spring - 5th May.

Date of first ground frost of Autumn - 12th November.

Date of last air frost of Spring - 11th April.

Date of first air frost of Autumn - 12th November.

Barometer Readings

Highest : 30.89 inches on 17th February.

Lowest : 29.00 inches on 22nd January.

Sunless days - 59

Rain days - (i.e. 0.2 millimetres or more) - 122.

Wet days - (i.e. 1.0 millimetre or more) - 89.

Winds (to sixteen points of the Compass)

MONTH	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	CALM	TOTALS
January	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	5	3	10	2	0	2	31
February	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	5	3	3	2	0	0	5	28
March	0	0	1	3	3	2	3	1	4	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	31
April	3	0	0	1	3	0	4	2	0	1	2	6	5	0	1	1	1	30
May	7	1	3	4	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	31
June	1	1	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	1	1	2	9	0	0	3	0	30
July	1	0	0	4	3	2	3	4	0	3	0	1	6	0	3	1	0	31
August	2	0	0	2	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	6	1	4	2	3	2	31
September	0	0	2	12	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	2	0	30
October	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	1	1	0	1	6	7	2	0	0	1	31
November	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	3	6	0	2	9	2	0	2	0	0	30
December	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	1	2	0	9	6	3	0	1	0	1	31
	14	3	9	38	31	18	32	16	14	9	25	49	45	21	14	12	15	365

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT

REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVERS FOR 1959.

Month	Sun			Rain			Average Daily Temperature			1959		
	1959	Normal		1959	Normal		1959	Normal		Highest	Lowest	
		1921-50	ins.		ins.	1916-50		1921-50	ins.		Max.	Min.
January	95.1	56.0	2.63	2.22	35.4	38.9	53	20	31	42	19	
February	68.3	75.0	0.17	1.54	44.2	39.3	56	30	36	42	26	
March	127.4	136.0	0.87	1.32	44.2	42.1	58	31	41	44	30	
April	167.3	165.0	1.87	1.67	48.4	46.6	61	31	46	49	32	
May	236.8	211.0	0.38	1.49	51.9	51.5	69	33	51	53	29	
June	258.6	212.0	0.41	1.60	59.0	57.5	79	40	61	59	34	
July	304.9	214.0	1.15	2.31	63.0	61.6	78	44	62	62	39	
August	220.5	195.0	1.68	2.14	64.3	61.7	86	50	65	65	45	
September	197.5	156.0	0.00	2.09	61.1	58.4	73	41	63	61	39	
October	165.2	117.0	2.70	2.32	55.5	51.7	72	35	49	60	33	
November	61.8	62.0	2.71	2.72	45.6	44.6	56	27	44	50	24	
December	27.3	51.0	2.88	2.19	44.2	40.0	52	31	38	45	29	
			1930.7	1650.0	17.45	23.61						

Highest Maximum 86 degrees F. on 25th August. Lowest Maximum 31 degrees F. on 10th January.
Lowest Minimum 20 degrees F. on 11th January. Highest Minimum 65 degrees F. on 20th and 21st August.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is supplied by the Lowestoft Water Company and I am indebted to the Secretary and General Manager, J. M. Boon, Esq., for the following information.

The average daily consumption was 2.29 million gallons per day and the daily consumption per head of population (domestic and trades combined) was 46.73 gallons per head per day. The amount supplied to trades was 1.07 million gallons per day.

Weekly samples from Lowestoft, fortnightly samples from Oak Farm, Hopton, and monthly samples from the Company's works at Lound are submitted for chemical and bacteriological examinations.

As in previous years the reports on these samples indicate that the supply is pure and wholesome and of the highest standard of bacterial purity for drinking and domestic purposes.

The report follows a similar pattern and a specimen report of a sample submitted on the 16th December, 1959, is detailed below :—

Chemical

Appearance	.....	Bright with a few particles.
Colour	.....	7
p.H.	.....	7.3
Electric Conductivity	.....	550
Chlorine present as Chloride		66
Hardness : Total	215	Carbonate 115 Non-carbonate 100
Nitrate Nitrogen	.....	2.0
*Ammoniacal Nitrogen	.....	0.021
*Albuminoid Nitrogen	.....	0.064
Metals. Iron :	0.04	Zinc, copper and lead : Absent
Turbidity	.....	Less than 3
Odour	.....	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	.....	11
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	.....	380
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	.....	115
Nitrite Nitrogen	.....	Approx. 0.01
Oxygen Absorbed	.....	1.0
Residual Chlorine	.....	0.03
*To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21.		

Bacteriological

No. of colonies developing on Agar.		
1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 37°C.
1 per ml.	2 per ml.	2 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction.	Absent from 100 ml.	
Bact. coli (Type 1).	Absent from 100 ml.	
Cl. welchii Reaction	Absent from 100 ml.	

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The following information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, D. J. E. Hone, Esq.

SEWERAGE.

Preliminary estimates have been prepared for improving the Borough's sewerage system amounting to £30,353 and to be carried out in the year 1960/61. These include :—

- (a) Relieving existing overloaded combined soil system at Pakefield by constructing a new system of surface water drainage.
- (b) The provision of sewers to dispense with cesspools and manually controlled pumping.
- (c) The provision of an automatic pumping station.
- (d) Assessing Corporation's liability for requesting builders to increase surface water pipe sizes in order to provide for future development on land at the rear of their estates on higher ground.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Pail closets emptied by the Corporation	.....	151
Cesspools emptied by the Corporation (with one Denis Machine)	.....	232
Refuse disposed of by controlled tipping	.....	13,624 tons
Premises from which refuse is collected (including summer caravans)	.....	16,900

Labour—29 loaders 7 drivers.

Vehicles—4 Pakefield with telescopic interior.

2 Side loading, rear emptying enclosed tippers (one tows a night soil container).

1 Eagle Compressmore, rear loading, rear emptying.

1 Shelvoke & Drewry fore and aft tipper.

Labour at Tip—2 men plus 1 driver with Chaseside shovel.

3 dustbins have been supplied under the Municipal Dustbin Scheme.

STREET CLEANSING.

18 Orderlies, each using a standard pattern 2 wheeled barrow, served by one 2 ton lorry for collecting sweepings.

1 Mechanical sweeper is used for street cleansing, generally where manual attention to paved footpaths is not required.

1 Gully emptying machine for street gullies.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

I am indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector for the following reports :—

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

This has been another year of consolidating and completing previous programmes and the progress we have made in food hygiene is now becoming apparent. As I have pointed out before this is work that will always be with us and it is most essential to maintain personal contact between the trade and ourselves. The Food Hygiene Regulations fix standards and it is pleasing to record that many traders regard these as minimum standards and will often go far beyond any requirements we could ask of them. We now find that architects and builders will consult us on the layout and equipment of food premises prior to commencing work and this enables us to offer suggestions on the use of modern equipment, etc.

The slum clearance programme has, owing to various reasons, been delayed but it is hoped that progress will be made in 1960. The prefabs on the Gunton Estate have been classified as unfit and priority was given to the rehousing of the tenants from the first areas to be dealt with.

Details of the work undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors which are recorded in the following pages indicate the nature and variety of the duties involved.

HOUSING.

CLEARANCE AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS.

No orders were declared for the reason that the next batch of houses to be included in clearance areas lie in the Factory Street locality, and redevelopment of the building sites must be carefully planned before the clearance schemes are set in motion. Discussions have however taken place with industrial interests and chief officers of the Council regarding the redevelopment of this area and on health grounds alone I hope to see a redevelopment scheme agreed to and commenced in 1960, which will enable me to go ahead with the declaration of clearance areas in this locality. This will be a major scheme for a town of this size and will probably call for stage by stage treatment. The prime object of the scheme nevertheless is slum clearance, and I make no apology in pressing for this project to be put in hand as quickly as possible so as to do away with the decrepit houses, many of which are very damp, congested and dilapidated.

Thirty-four houses in the Mariner's Street/Park Road area were demolished and the site cleared for building operations.

BEACH AREA COMPREHENSIVE REDEVELOPMENT AREA.

As envisaged in my last report, proposals were submitted during the year for the redevelopment of six acres of the Beach district immediately to the east of Whapload Road. These were approved by the East Suffolk Planning Committee. The intention is that all of the unfit dwellings in the area (71) should be acquired compulsorily and the occupants rehoused in Council houses. After demolition of the structures has taken place, road widening and industrial redevelopment of the area will follow.

It is hoped that this worthy scheme will be carried through very quickly, as many of the houses are exceedingly damp and dark, and indeed were included in a similar but abortive scheme some 20 years ago.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

The Council made the following Orders and the tenants were rehoused as soon as accommodation became available.

Demolition Orders	.....	.....	.....	.....	on 12 houses
Closing Orders	.....	.....	.....	.....	on 2 houses
Accepted undertakings not to relet	.....	.....	.....	.....	on 2 houses

One unfit house was extensively reconditioned and the closure undertaking previously applying to it was revoked.

RENT ACT, 1957.

27 inspections were made in connection with applications for Certificates.

8 Certificates of Disrepair were granted.

4 Certificates of Disrepair were revoked after the owners had carried out necessary repairs.

NEW HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

During the year 201 houses were built by private enterprise and 2 by the Council.

INSPECTIONS.

1,281 inspections and re-inspections were made of houses under the Public Health and Housing Acts, viz :—

Inspections under the Public Health Act.....	.....	.....	154
Inspections under the Housing Act	.....	.....	259
Revisit under the Public Health Act	.....	.....	373
Revisits under the Housing Act	.....	.....	480
Inspections concerning overcrowded houses	.....	.....	15
Improvement grants made under the Housing Act during 1959			61
Standard grants made under the Housing Act during 1959			28

WELL WATER.

During the year 24 samples were taken from wells, 8 of which proved to be unsatisfactory.

Owners were contacted and advised either to connect to the mains supply or to cleanse and repair the wells in question.

At the moment 7 premises have had a piped supply of mains water laid on including 5 factories in Caldecott Road. One of the premises has been dealt with under the Housing Act and is now closed, and the well disused.

PAIL CLOSETS AND CESSPOOLS.

The Council resolved that the cesspool emptying service be withdrawn from premises in Clover Way, Squires Walk, Middle Way, Harrington Avenue and Hubbards Loke six months following the completion of contracts for providing sewers in these roads. Some 15 houses will be affected by this resolution and it is expected that most owners will connect their houses to the public sewers as they become available.

16 houses were connected to the public sewers in Heath Road, and 39 houses in Elm Tree Road, Long Road, and Beccles Road during the year.

128 houses were connected to new sewers in other parts of the town and 24 houses were connected to existing sewers.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

NOTICES.

Informal notices served	.....	.....	.....	.....	98		
Statutory notices served	.....	.....	.....	.....	37		
(P.H.A.—29. H.A.—6. L.C.A.—2)							
Informal notices complied with		.....	.....	.....	92		
Statutory notices complied with		.....	.....	.....	30		
(P.H.A.—22. H.A.—6. L.C.A.—2)							
Accumulations	.....	.....	203	Passages	.....	.....	3
Animals	.....	.....	65	Petroleum Regulations	.....		182
Ashbins	.....	.....	7	Piggeries	.....	.....	51
Caravans	.....	.....	100	Places of Entertainment			4
Camping Sites	.....	.....	114	Public Conveniences	.....		45
Dirty Houses	.....	.....	82	Rats and Mice	.....		97
Dirty Persons	.....	.....	3	Shops Act, 1950	.....		250
Drainage			892	Smoke Observations	.....		126
(houses involved)	.....		1,524	Swimming Baths	.....		17
Drain Tests	.....	.....	18	Water Supply	.....	.....	43
Factories (Mech. Power)			391	Broads Water	.....	.....	13
Factories (Non.-mech. power)			122	Water Sampling			
Offensive Smells	.....	.....	164	(drinking)	.....	.....	28
Offensive Trades	.....		10	Work Places	.....	.....	16
Pigeons	.....	.....	20	Controlled Tips	.....		32
House Boats on Broads				Wasps Nests	.....	.....	19
surveyed	.....	.....	12	Other Matters	.....	.....	289
Choked public sewers cleared by the Borough Engineer's Department under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (involving 577 houses)							
				.....	.....	.....	171

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year the rat infested sewers in the North and Central areas were baited 4 times at three-monthly intervals. In the first treatment sodium fluoracetate was the poison used and the following three treatments consisted of prolonged baiting with Oatmeal and Warfarin. The January, April and October treatments showed a decrease in the rat population, but the July treatment showed a bigger infestation than was anticipated. The increase in July may possibly have been due to the exceptionally dry weather and rats having recourse to the sewers for water supplies. However on the final treatment for the year the level of infestation was lower than at any time previously. In order to at least maintain this low level and if possible, to reduce it still further, treatments during 1960 will again be at 3 monthly intervals.

This year was the first full year with only two rodent operators employed and the amount of work carried out is a great credit to the industry of these two employees. A detailed summary of the work carried out is tabulated below and in comparison with 1958, an additional 266 properties were surveyed and the total number of properties treated was only 83 less.

<i>Type of property</i>	<i>Number surveyed</i>	<i>Number treated for rats</i>	<i>Number treated for mice</i>	<i>Number treated for both rats and mice</i>
Private dwelling houses	2,390	1,683	239	52
Local Authority Premises	54	24	6	—
Agricultural Properties	22	3	—	—
All other Premises	129	24	45	21
TOTALS :	2,595	1,734	290	73

During the year 90 treatments were carried out at business premises and the cost of this work recoverable from the traders concerned was £133 10s. 1d. In addition 30 treatments were carried out at Corporation owned properties at a cost of £42 7s. 0d.

There were 738 complaints received from members of the public regarding rat and mice infestations.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There was no instance of gross emission of smoke from any chimney during the year. Minor emissions were observed from factories and railway engines and were adequately dealt with by

personal approach. As I forecast last year, the advent of diesel locomotion on the railways has brought about an improvement of the atmosphere in the Denmark Road area. The conversion to diesel engines or scrapping of most of the coal burning drifters and trawlers has also brought about a reduction of air pollution at the docks and Lake Lothing areas.

At three factories efficient oil burning apparatus was fitted to existing steam raising boilers and no smoke has since been emitted from the furnace chimneys. At one factory a solid fuel underfeed mechanical stoker was installed and this has worked most efficiently. I am informed by the director of one firm that conversion from coal to oil is showing a saving of £1,000 per annum and in another case (a much smaller establishment) a saving of between £300 and £400 per annum. Such results are the best possible advertisement for the prevention of atmospheric pollution.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There is one swimming bath in the Borough, that being the open air bath at Nicholas Everitt Park, Oulton Broad. It is filled with 121,000 gallons of town mains water at the beginning of May. This water is then subjected to continuous chlorination, filtration and aeration until the end of September when the bath is closed and emptied. Water lost by back flushing the sand filter is made up from mains supplies.

Liquid chlorine is used to sterilize the bath water and careful attention is given to maintaining the available chlorine level between 0.2 and 0.5 parts per million.

The bath water is completely changed every 4 hours by continuous pumping. Filtration through a rapid sand filter dosed with Alumina Ferric and Soda Crystals for coagulating suspended matter, and aeration through a fountain, gives the water a sparkling appearance and adequate oxygenation. The filtration rate is 250 gallons per sq. ft. of bath per hour.

Each evening the sand filters are back flushed to remove accumulated matter.

Tests for residual chlorine and pH value are done twice daily by the baths attendants and weekly samples are sent to the Public Health Laboratory by the Public Health Inspectors. 24 samples taken at varying times of the day and evening were all reported on as being very satisfactory.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES.

The North Denes below Gunton Cliff again proved to be a most popular camping site in July/August and the numbers of campers exceeded expectations, some 237 tents and other temporary structures

being counted at the peak period of August Bank Holiday. As these numbers built up very rapidly from the middle of July and subsided equally quickly after the end of the Midlands towns holiday period, it was not possible for the Council to provide fully adequate sanitary services within the sum of money authorized for this purpose.

Complaints about the site were made and subsequently the Council approved recommendations for the expenditure of £1,400 in 1960 for the provision of additional temporary toilets, waste water soakaways, ashbins, etc. It is expected that these new arrangements will be adequate for the use of campers.

The Council also decided to improve their own caravan site at North Denes by erecting an ablutions block, shop, office, and carrying out road works and general improvements to the layout.

Holiday chalets at the North and South ends of the Borough and house-boats moored on Oulton Broad were inspected. At some of these seasonally occupied structures the sanitation arrangements are primitive and are likely to remain so until sewers and piped water supplies become available. Certain improvements were requested, principally improvements to sanitary arrangements and water supply.

All of the licensed caravan sites were seen at regular intervals during the year. Additional toilets were constructed at 3 sites and other improvements included the construction of a club room, shop / snack bar, and the laying of hard pathways between roads and vans. There are now licensed sites for the following in the Borough :—

12 residential sites for 79 caravans.

8 holiday sites for 341 caravans.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN.

Disinfestations carried out by the Corporation Disinfecting Assistant :—

Ants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Cockroaches.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Cluster Flies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Waps Nests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Verminous Premises		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14

28 premises were disinfected after the occurrence of infectious and other diseases and the bedding from these premises was steam disinfected.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Number and type of food businesses in the Borough :—

Bakery Depots	.....	.....	2	Fishmongers	.....	.....	14
Bakehouses	.....	.....	22	Fried Fish & Chip Shops.....			31
Beer and Mineral Water				Greengrocers	.....	.....	34
Bottlers	.....	.....	3	Greengrocery Stalls	.....		14
Boarding Houses	.....	.....	107	Grocers	.....	.....	209
Butchers	.....	.....	49	Holiday Camps	.....		1
Cafes & Restaurants	.....	.....	54	Hotels and all Licensed			
Canteens	.....	.....	29	premises	.....	.....	120
Canning and Preserved Foods				Mobile Canteens	.....		1
Factories	.....	.....	6	Sweet Manufacturing	.....		1
Confectioners	.....	.....	61	Slaughterhouses	.....		2
Dairies	.....	.....	8	Shrimp Boilers	.....		3
Fish Curing Premises	.....		33	Tripe Dressers	.....		1

REGISTRATIONS.

Number of properties registered under the Foods and Drugs Act, 1955 :—

Fish Curing Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Manufacture of Sausage or Potted, Pressed or Pickled Foods					62
Fish Fryers	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Ice Cream Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Ice Cream Retailers	.....	.....	.....	.....	260
Ice Cream Storage Depots	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Food Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	6

INSPECTIONS OF FOOD PREMISES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	131	Holiday Camps	.....	.....	5
Boarding Houses	.....	.....		46	Hotels	.....	.....	42
Cafes	.....	.....	.....	174	Ice Cream Makers	.....		27
Canteens	.....	.....	.....	56	Ice Cream Vendors	.....		87
Dairies	.....	.....	.....	79	Licensed Premises	.....		226
Food Factories	.....	.....		141	Markets	.....	.....	135
Fish Curers	.....	.....	.....	100	Meat Shops & Stores	.....		136
Fishmongers	.....	.....	.....	26	Milk Purveyors	.....	.....	5
Food Inspection	.....	.....		201	Milk Shops	.....	.....	128
Fried Fish Shops	.....	.....		98	Restaurants.....	.....	.....	51
Greengrocers	.....	.....	.....	116	Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	778
Grocers	.....	.....	.....	542	Stalls	.....	.....	42
Food Hygiene Regulations	.....	1351			Miscellaneous Inspections			58

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD.

Condemned foodstuffs are disposed of by deep burying on the Corporation tips or by burning. All diseased and unsound meat was collected by the Suffolk Fat and Bone Co., Ltd., for manufacture into animal feeding stuffs or fertilizers.

UNSOUND FOOD.

Details of food found to be unfit for consumption and voluntarily surrendered by traders :—

Bacon	.....	76 lbs.	Fruit	.....	1066 tins
Peanut Butter	.....	2 jars	Gherkins in Brine		330 lbs.
Cake Mixture	.....	56 lbs.	Honey	.....	2 jars
Cheese	.....	103 lbs.	Jersey Potatoes		204 stones
Creamed Rice	.....	11 tins	Lemon Filling		12 tins
Currants	.....	100 lbs.	Meat	.....	494 tins
Fish	.....	189 tins	Carcase Meat.....		103 lbs.
Fish Paste	.....	4 jars	Ox Liver	.....	39 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Fish wet	.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones	Meat Paste	.....	11 jars
Fish smoked	.....	2 stones	Sausages	.....	8 lbs.
Fish cakes	.....	28 lbs.	Milk	.....	202 tins
Herrings	.....	5 stones	Rice Pudding.....		3 tins
Fresh Salmon	.....	151 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	Soup	.....	39 tins
Whelks	.....	8 pecks	Sultanas	.....	66 lbs.
Sponge Melba	.....	56 lbs.	Vegetables	.....	274 tins
Tomatoes	.....	54 tins	Yeast Food	.....	56 lbs.
Tomato Puree	.....	612 tins			

Total weight approximately 5 tons, 18 cwts.

ICE CREAM.

No. of premises manufacturing Ice Cream	.....	.....	3
No. of premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream	.....		260
No. of samples sent to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination	.....	.....	45

No. of samples giving satisfactory results				
(Grade 1—37) .....	.....	}	42	
(„ 2— 5) .....	.....		
No. of samples giving unsatisfactory results				
(Grade 3—2) .....	.....	}	3	
(„ 4—1) .....	.....		

The unsatisfactory samples were due to faults in pasteurising technique and poor sterilization of equipment. These faults were speedily corrected and as will be seen from the figures above, relatively few samples were unsatisfactory. During this long hot summer the traders and manufacturers were called on to serve long hours and then set to work making up fresh supplies for the following day. I think that the sample results indicate that there was no relaxation in cleanliness and hygiene on their part.

In two cases manufacturers changed over from using hot mixes to cold mixes. In hot mix ice cream the maker mixes together various ingredients, heats it to pasteurising temperature and after the requisite holding period cools and freezes it. This process is a time waster to the small manufacturer for if he obtains a cold mix ice cream powder (which has been previously pasteurised, cooled and dried in bulk factory processes) all he has to do is to mix it with water and freeze it. Apart from time saved in processing, there is little equipment to clean and sterilize. This is important for we have found time and again with ice cream that when sample reports are bad that the trouble lies in unsatisfactory cleaning/sterilization of equipment.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are two slaughterhouses licensed in the Borough, one catering for the owner's business only and the other one slaughtering for several businesses.

During the year discussions took place regarding the Melbourne Road slaughterhouse in view of the accepted proposals to build new lairages, etc., in order to comply with the Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations, 1958. The Town Council decided to open negotiations with the owner for the discontinuance of this slaughterhouse on the present site and its re-location on a more suitable site. These negotiations are in progress.

As will be seen from the tabulated information a total of 4,035 animals were slaughtered and inspected. This is an increase of 673 over the 1958 figures. There was a reduction in the number of cattle slaughtered but an increase in the slaughterings of pigs and sheep.

It is pleasing to note the further reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis amongst cattle and these figures add weight to the observations I made in last year's report that in the next decade tuberculosis should almost disappear from this country's cattle.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	682	223	3	410	2,717	—
Number inspected	682	223	3	410	2,717	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis :—</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned :—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned :—	312	92	—	6	518	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticer- cosis :—	45.74	41.25	—	1.46	19.13	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned :—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned :—	8	4	—	—	91	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis :—	1.17	1.79	—	—	3.34	—
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned :—	4	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refriger- ation :—	4	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned :—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Causes of condemnation other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis included :—

Abscesses, Actinobacillosis, Actinomycosis, Angioma, Bruising, Cirrhosis, Distomatosis, Emaciation, Mastitis, Necrosis, Parasitic infections, Pericarditis, Peritonitis, Pneumonia.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

A considerable amount of work incorporating food hygiene measures at public houses was carried out by the brewers. This included new toilet accommodation with hand washing facilities, the provision of geysers over washing-up sinks and the covering of bar counters with impervious materials.

In Lowestoft a good standard of food hygiene is maintained, and, looking back, it can be said that all branches of the food trade accepted and adopted the spirit of these regulations right from their coming into force in 1956. In some retail establishments a further step in food protection and display is in evidence in the form of refrigerated food display and deep freeze storage cabinets.

The long hot summer brought its own problems in food hygiene and an unusual one was an occurrence of pink mould organisms (*Monilia Sitophila*) in a bakehouse. According to the British Baking Industries Research Association who investigated this complaint the spores of the mould are unusually light, spread easily, grow with extreme rapidity and are difficult to eliminate from a bakery. It was necessary to take vigorous measures to combat these conditions and in co-operation with the management we decided upon a programme of works. An industrial type suction cleaner was purchased to first remove all dust, flour, etc., from all surfaces, then all the walls and ceilings were cleansed with a fungicide solution and finally the whole building was repainted with an anti-mould paint. As a result of this extensive cleansing and repainting the mould was eliminated.

Work carried out during the year at food premises following representations made by Public Health Inspectors.

Ceilings repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Walls	„	„	„	.....	21
Roofs	„	„	„	.....	17
Windows	„	„	„	.....	23
Doors	„	„	„	.....	19
Premises cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Premises redecorated	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
Artificial Lighting provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Ventilation provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Cold water provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Hot water provided (including heaters)	.....	.....	.....	.....	67

Hot water supply repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Wash hand basins provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Sinks and tanks provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Draining boards provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Non-absorbent surfaces provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Refrigerators provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Screens provided (Protection from contamination)	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Drainage provided or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
W.C.'s repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Refuse bins provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
First Aid kits provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Clothing accommodation provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Floor covering provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Head covering provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Yard paving repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	6

MILK SUPPLY

No. of Licensed Pasteurisers (H.T.S.T. Process)	.....	2
No. of milk dealers licenses issued :	.....
(1) To sell Pasteurised Milk	.....	73
(2) To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	20
(3) To sell Sterilised Milk	.....	10

BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTROL

	<i>T/T</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>T/T Past.</i>	<i>Sterilised</i>
No. of samples tested	47	95	78	3
Satisfactory results	23	92	78	3
Unsatisfactory results	24	3	—	—

Included in these totals are 16 samples of school (Pasteurised) milk.

These figures establish two facts very clearly. That on the basis of samples taken in 1959 heat treated milk has been consistently satisfactory and raw milk not so satisfactory.

The three unsatisfactory Pasteurised samples were from one dairy within the Borough and the routine cleaning of the pasteurising plant became suspect. At this dairy "in place" cleaning of the plant is carried out. This is a relatively new process of flushing and sterilizing the apparatus daily without dismantling and breaking down pumps, plates, joints, etc., into component parts. The whole plant must however be dismantled at least once a fortnight and thoroughly brushed and sterilized. This system is effective but it requires to

be carefully and properly carried out to be efficient. The unsatisfactory sample report brought out the need for immediate plant dismantling and careful sterilization of individual parts. This was done and two good treatments with detergent and sterilant were completely effective. Further samples since July have been good.

Certain supplies of Tuberculin Tested milk caused some concern as successive samples failed the methylene blue tests. The Ministry of Agriculture officials were called in to check the dairy equipment at farm dairies and I carried out a thorough investigation of the bottle washing process at the Lowestoft dairy concerned. My investigations brought to light one unsatisfactory bottle washing technique which was eventually corrected. Subsequently the bottle washing plants at the other dairies in town were investigated but they were found to be quite efficient.

In writing these notes I am reminded of the dislike in certain quarters of heat treated milk. From the public health aspect one feels that regardless of personal prejudices, heat treated milk is safe, whereas raw milk which may be subjected to contamination in the cowshed or indeed be from a diseased udder, never receives that stamp of safety which heat treatment gives. The foregoing results of tests carried out confirm this fact.

COMPOSITIONAL CONTROL.

As in previous years this was done by my staff. 226 samples were examined. The standard of judgment as to whether the samples were satisfactory was that of the Sale of Milk Regulations which prescribe the minimum amounts of fat and solids other than fat as :—

Fat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.0 per cent
						(Channel Islands milk 4.0 per cent)
Solids other than Fat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.5 per cent

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES.

	<i>Past.</i>	<i>T.T. (Past.)</i>	<i>T.T. (Past.) (Chan. Isl.)</i>	<i>T.T.</i>	<i>T.T. (Chan. Isl.)</i>	<i>Steri- lised</i>	<i>Farm milk sampled at pasteuri- sing plants</i>
Above Standard	74	45	17	18	10	2	2
Below Standard	21	14	—	18	—	1	4

Included in the above table are 16 samples of school milk (Pasteurised).

In addition to the above, 4 samples of milk (3 formal and 1 informal) were sent for analysis by the Public Analyst. None of these samples were adulterated but all were deficient in solids not fat.

Generally speaking the fat content of all milk sampled was satisfactory, but the solids other than fat was on the low side in many cases and accounted for most of the unsatisfactory results.

In my opinion the standard of 8.5 per cent solids not fat should be made an absolute one by the government and a varying scale of payments made to the farmer according to the solids not fat content of his milk, just as is done with regard to the fat content. In herds where milk is consistently low in solids not fat the farmer should be given a period of time to eliminate cows which give milk deficient in this respect. These solids constitute almost three times the quantity of fat and are made up of vitamins and mineral salts of great value to the human body. With the complete eradication of Tuberculosis from all cattle in this country in sight, it is suggested that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food might well turn their attention to the improvement of the compositional content of milk with particular reference to solids not fat.

OTHER BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

(1) BEER BOTTLES AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.

Samples of washed bottles from two bottle filling plants were examined. Unsatisfactory bacterial counts in both cases revealed the need for higher temperatures of wash waters and in both cases when this was done the counts became entirely satisfactory.

(2) OYSTERS.

Fresh oysters were procured from two retailers and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. One batch was unsatisfactory, due to improper storage conditions.

The oyster suppliers advise that prior to sale oysters should be kept in a clean container covered with a clean damp cloth. When these recommendations were adopted further samples from the retailer were satisfactory.

The grading used by the Laboratory to classify the standard of fitness for consumption is based on the number of faecal coli per m.l. of body tissue, viz :—

Grade 1—not more than 5 per m.l.—Clean.

Grade 2—between 6—15 per m.l.—Of doubtful purity.

Grade 3—more than 15 per m.l.—Polluted.

The two suppliers of oysters gave counts of 2 and NIL faecal coli and were therefore clean.

(3) WASHING WATER FROM ICE CREAM SERVERS.

In certain cases it is useful to have server rinse water examined. If inadequate sterilant or no sterilant at all is used the bacterial count can rise to astronomical heights and neglect of this small

item can cause gross bacterial pollution to be added to ice cream immediately before consumption. One series of tests at a cafe brought this conclusion to the notice of the proprietor who put matters right by increasing the sterilant in his dip water.

(4) MILK (BIOLOGICAL).

Thirty-one samples of milk from supplies coming into Lowestoft dairies were tested and one gave a positive reaction for Tuberculosis. The facts were reported to the Regional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture. His investigation of the herd revealed three cows and four calves reacting to the Tuberculin Test. The reactors were slaughtered and post mortem examination revealed one cow affected with tuberculosis of the lungs, liver and udder. As the strain of the Tubercle Bacillus was the human strain all persons working at the farm were medically examined by Dr. Young, the Chest Physician. All of the milk produced at the farm is consigned to a Lowestoft dairy where it is properly pasteurised, and fortunately therefor, there was no risk to public health. The test however revealed tubercular animals in an attested herd and proved to be a useful supplementary to the routine tuberculin test of dairy cattle carried out by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES.

144 samples of food and drink (3 formal, 141 informal) were procured and submitted for examination to the Public Analyst. 11 samples were unsatisfactory.

In certain cases I undertook negotiations with the manufacturers to secure amendments of labels on foodstuffs so as to satisfy the Labelling of Food Order, and in the remainder of cases I notified the Sampling Officer in whose area the unsatisfactory product was produced for action to be taken direct with the producers.

No flagrant breach of the Food and Drugs Act was observed during the year and no warnings given or prosecutions undertaken.

New legislation during the year dealt with ice cream by introducing separate standards of composition for dairy ice cream, milk ice, and ice cream. As commerce introduces new variants of old commodities, new standards of composition are introduced by the government to keep track of the variants. Thus food law is now very detailed and complicated and cannot be conducted without constant use of the reference books.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

No. of inspections made of pig and poultry premises	.....	53
No. of premises licensed during the year	.....	2
Total number of premises now licensed	.....	23

FACTORIES ACT

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1959

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	38	77	12	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	215	332	31	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	4	—	—
TOTAL	257	413	43	—

FACTORIES ACT

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”).

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M.	By H.M.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	9	8	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	76	54	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	87	64	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK. (Sections 110 and 111).

<i>Nature of Work</i>	Section 110			Section 111		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	197	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.	18	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	217	—	—	—	—	—

LOWESTOFT PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1959

Port Medical Officer of Health : DR. ARTHUR C. GEE.

Chief Port Health Inspector : H. CORMACK.

Deputy Port Health Inspector : F. G. S. HILL.

CHARACTER OF THE PORT.

The Port area of Lowestoft is divided into three separate areas, consisting of the Hamilton, Waveney and Trawl Docks used by Trawlers and Drifters for the landing of White Fish and Herring (during the season), and the North and South Quays situated on the banks of Lake Lothing, west of the swing bridge. The North and South Quays are used by the merchant ships carrying timber, salt, stone, coal, etc. The west end of the North Quay is used for coaling and general repair work including dry docking, whilst the South bank of Lake Lothing is extensively used by the ship building firms.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

It has become an established practice in the port to call on the Port Medical Officer for medical services required by sick personnel of visiting vessels. If the sick or injured seaman is aboard a local vessel and is on the list of a local doctor, he is of course referred to him, otherwise he is dealt with by the Port Medical Officer. A steady stream of casualties and sick amongst the visiting seafaring fraternity have thus been dealt with during the year, the Port Medical Officer either visiting the vessels concerned, or the patient attending at the Clinic at the Health Department. This extends somewhat the strictly sanitary functions of the Port Medical Officer, providing a service which appears to be much appreciated by the Shipping Agents who are often in difficulties over the disposal of sick crew, and adding interest to the Port Medical Officer's duties.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply to the Port consists of fresh and salt water mains and the fishing port comprising Hamilton, Waveney and Trawl Docks is served by 5,160 ft. of fresh water main and 4,290 ft. of salt water mains. The discrepancy is occasioned by the absence of salt water supply to East, West and South Wharves of the Trawl Market, these wharves are used only for docking purposes. There is no water to the South Quay but fresh water points are provided on the North Quay.

The chlorination plant used for purifying the salt water used on the docks worked most efficiently during the year and bacteriological examination of the water after chlorination showed the water to be sterile.

MARKET CLEANSING.

The daily hosing down and cleansing of the fish market was, as in previous years, carried out in a most efficient manner. During the early part of the year nuisances were caused by the icing back of fish over the weekends. The nuisances were aggravated by the lack of drainage on the South-West portion of the Waveney Dock. I am pleased to report that after protracted negotiations new drainage channels were constructed around all the buildings on this portion of the fish market and the nuisance has been abated.

Attention was also drawn to the state of the roadway at the rear of the Waveney Dock. This is potholed in places and allows the accumulation of stagnant fish water. It is anticipated that this will receive attention early in 1960.

FISH LANDINGS FOR THE YEAR.

The average monthly strength of the trawler fleet during the year was 74 vessels. The highest number of vessels at sea was 80, and the lowest 69 during January and August. The total number of landings made during the year was 2033 an increase of 262 over 1958. These increased landings brought a further 59,566 cwts. of fish at a value of £389,139 over and above the 1958 totals.

The quantities and values of the fish landed during 1959 are set out below.

				<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Value (£'s)</i>
Brill	.....	.....	.....	1,215	12,066
Catfish	.....	.....	.....	1,137	2,790
Cod	.....	.....	.....	88,887	303,202
Conger Eels	.....	.....	.....	167	297
Dabs	.....	.....	.....	6,611	19,278
Dogfish	.....	.....	.....	1,069	2,513
Flukes /Flounders	.....	.....	.....	285	265
Gurnards /Latchets	.....	.....	.....	3,238	4,254

			<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Value (£'s)</i>
Haddocks	.....	.....	12,422	44,790
Hake	.....	.....	68	466
Halibut	.....	.....	146	2,121
Lemon Soles	.....	.....	2,511	21,194
Ling	.....	.....	801	1,233
Mackerel (Trawl)	.....	.....	125	429
Megrim	.....	.....	5	15
Mullet	.....	.....	1	16
Monkfish	.....	.....	1,541	4,036
Norway Lobsters	.....	.....	1	9
Plaice	.....	.....	165,235	953,825
Pollack	.....	.....	23	50
Roes	.....	.....	426	1,999
Saithe	.....	.....	340	658
Skates/Rays	.....	.....	14,166	54,186
Soles	.....	.....	8,970	153,931
Turbot	.....	.....	14,401	101,591
Whiting	.....	.....	14,893	38,795
Witches	.....	.....	699	3,005
All Others	.....	.....	1,463	2,537
Totals :			340,846	£1,729,551

HERRING FISHING.

Landings and Values for 1959.

<i>No. of Landings</i>	<i>Quantity Crans</i>	<i>Value</i>
848	19,582	£139,503

There were 171 landings less than in 1958 with a reduction of 7,368 crans, and reduced value of £68,294.

1959 was the fifth successive poor herring season and there was a further reduction in the number of drifters operating from the port. Not one single firm came to cure herrings. It would appear that the poor fishing together with the expansion of the quick freezing industry makes the return of the pickle curers to this port most unlikely.

The following table shows the disposal of herring during the season.

		<i>Crans</i>
Redded	.....	2,440
Kippered	.....	2,039
Marinated	.....	1,439
Canned	.....	56
Frozen	.....	4,248
Meal and Oil	.....	514
Freshed	.....	8,846
		<hr/>
TOTAL :		19,582

THE FLEET.

Eight vessels were added to the fleet during 1959, five vessels were converted from coal to oil burning, four vessels left to work from other ports, and two vessels have left for breaking up yards. Five vessels were reconditioned.

During the East Anglian Herring Season the fleet consisted of 4 steam and 44 motor drifters, and of these 22 motor drifters came from Scotland. This shows a reduction of 7 drifters as compared with 1958.

It is once again pleasing to comment upon the high standard of trawlers operating from the port and as mentioned in previous reports, the accommodation and the facilities provided for the crew's comfort in the vessels are first class.

The upkeep of Lowestoft based vessels is second to none and reflects great credit on the local owners. One realises this very forcibly when one sees the dirty conditions aboard some of the fishing vessels from other ports which arrive at Lowestoft for conversion work. Apart from the work of normal maintenance and repair local owners are always anxious and willing to carry out any work suggested by this department and this co-operation is readily acknowledged by us.

INSPECTIONS.

The systematic inspection of trawlers and fish holds was maintained throughout the year and 1173 inspections were made for the purpose of ensuring the cleanliness of fish holds. 14 fish holds were found to be in need of further cleansing and this work was carried out immediately. The pound boards in the fish holds of 13 vessels were renewed in part or in whole, three fish holds were completely renewed and 9 fish holds were treated with Shellac. It is important that fish

holds be kept clean and in good repair as they are dark, unventilated places which receive light and fresh air through the hatches only, and contain ice for most of the year. Any deterioration in hold conditions would speedily affect the fish to the detriment of its keeping quality and sale value.

630 general inspections of trawlers and drifters were made during the year, and the following matters received attention :

Dirty bedding destroyed	.....	11
Cabins and Galleys painted	.....	72
New water closets provided	.....	2
Water closets repaired	.....	2
Food stores cleansed	.....	54
Water tanks cleansed	.....	71

FISH INSPECTION.

Toward the end of the year the time for the commencement of the fish auctions was altered from 8 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. The Public Health Inspectors, as in previous years, examined the fish before it was offered for sale and the amount of fish found to be unfit was negligible.

The excellent condition of fish offered for auction must be mentioned. Undoubtedly greater attention is being paid to fish storage in trawler holds than in the past. By shelving the fish the risk of crushing and disfigurement of all varieties is removed and a clean, bright, unblemished fish is landed. I have noticed a considerable improvement in this connection over the past five years and the common expression "stiff alive" which is used with regard to Lowestoft fish is fully warranted.

RODENT CONTROL.

318 inspections were made under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) (Amendment No. 2) Order 1956, and 288 certificates were issued under the Order.

Only one Lowestoft vessel was found to have minor infestation of rats. De-ratization was carried out.

VERMIN.

It is again most pleasing to report that no cases of vermin aboard fishing vessels were found during the year.

A widespread infestation of cockroaches was dealt with on a coastal vessel. Cockroaches are difficult to eradicate speedily in a ship unless hydrogen cyanide gas is used. Lowestoft is not an approved port for the use of hydrogen cyanide, therefore the insecticides used were those used for dealing with cockroaches in buildings. As the vessel has not returned to this port since the disinfestation was carried out we are unable to ascertain the efficacy of the treatment.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

During the year an outline application was approved by the Buildings and Town Planning Committee of the Borough Council for the erection of an ice factory in Battery Green Road at the rear of the Waveney Dock. It is hoped that progress will be made with this project during 1960. Apart from the obvious advantages of icing trawlers in the fish market docks and the ready supply of ice to the fish merchants, the construction of such a factory would be of great help in reducing the hold up to traffic at the swing bridge due to the passage of vessels into the inner harbour.

A further project approved was the construction of fuel storage tanks on land in Hamilton Road near to the Hamilton Dock and it is again anticipated that this work will be commenced in 1960.

During the year demonstrations were given of box and kit washing machines. The Lowestoft Fishing Vessel Owners' Association are anxious to provide these facilities on the fish market but understandably they must be assured that any equipment that is purchased must be fully suitable for the tasks involved. Such provision is needed and I hope that during 1960 some positive progress will be recorded.

CONCLUSION.

Your Port Medical Officer of Health and Chief Port Health Inspectors have pleasure in again recording their appreciation of the ready and willing co-operation which has been accorded at all times by the various sections of the fishing industry and by the Harbour Master and members of his staff.

Our thanks are also due to J. Crawford, Esq., Preventive Officer, Customs and Excise, Lowestoft, for his kind co-operation and assistance readily given throughout the year.

SECTION I—STAFF NO CHANGE					
TABLE B. SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR					
Ships from :	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having had during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	145	12,557	3	52	Nil
Coastwise	220	48,102	3	36	Nil
TOTAL	365	60,659	6	88	Nil
TABLE B. SECTION II. BRITISH FISHING VESSELS—Number of Landings by British Fishing Vessels made in the Port during the year.					
			Landings Approx. Tonnage		Inspections
TRAWLERS :			2,033	121,980	1,173
DRIFTERS :			848	25,440	
TOTAL :			2,881	147,420	

TABLE C.	SECTION III—Character of Shipping and Trade during the Year.
<i>Passenger Traffic :</i>	Number of Passengers INWARDS—Nil Number of Passengers OUTWARDS—Nil
<i>Cargo Traffic :</i>	Principal IMPORTS—Timber, Sleepers, Dried Peas, Frozen Fish, Potatoes, Marine Engines, Canned Tomato Paste. Principal EXPORTS—Grain, Scrap Metal, Frozen Fish, Shipping.
<i>Principal Ports from which Ships arrive :</i>	HOLLAND —Amsterdam, Dan Helder, Ijmuiden, Scheveningen, Terneuzen, Rotterdam. FRANCE —Bayonne, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk. BELGIUM —Antwerp, Blanckenberge, Nieupoort, Ostend, Zeebrugge. SWEDEN —Karlshamn, Koping, Oxelosund, Sodertalje. FINLAND —Hamina, Kemi, Pateniemi, Veitsulouto. NORWAY —Kristinsund, Namsos, Stavanger. GERMANY —Cuxhaven, Hamburg, Heligoland. U.S.S.R. —Leningrad. POLAND —Gdansk. DENMARK —Esbjerg. ITALY —Genoa. REPUBLIC of IRELAND—Cork, Dublin, Waterford.

SECTION IV—Inland Barge Traffic. <i>Numbers and Tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic—Nil.</i>
SECTION V.—WATER SUPPLY. NO CHANGE.
SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952 NO CHANGE.
SECTION VII—SMALLPOX NO CHANGE.
SECTION VIII—VENEREAL DISEASE NO CHANGE.

TABLE D.				
SECTION IX.—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS				
<i>Category</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of cases during the year</i>		<i>Number of ships concerned</i>
		<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Crew</i>	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SECTION X.—OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS.				
No occurrence of this disease.				
SECTION XI.—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE.				
No occurrence of this disease.				
SECTION XII.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.				
No change.				

TABLE E. RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Nil—Not an approved Port.				
TABLE F. DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Nil—Not an approved Port.				
TABLE G. SECTION XIII.—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCE. INSPECTION AND NOTICES.				
<i>Nature and Number of Inspections</i>	<i>No. Inspected</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving Notices</i>
		<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other * Notices</i>	
Foreign Shipping	52	Nil	Nil	—
Coastwise Shipping	36	Nil	2	These dealt with cleanliness of galleys and food stores. 1 was complied with. In the other case the ship has not again been in port.
British Fishing Vessels	1,173	Nil	212	These dealt with cleanliness, food stores, painting, W.C.'s, and water tanks, and all were complied with.
				* Includes Verbal Notices.

SECTION XIV.—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS 1934 AND 1948.

Nil

SECTION XV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (APPLICABLE ONLY TO PORTS APPROVED FOR LANDING OF ALIENS).

Not an approved Port.

SECTION XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS (ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BURIAL ON SHORE OF PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED ON BOARD FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE).

No change.

